

NOTES ON SOME TINGITIDÆ FROM CUBA  
(HEMIPTERA)

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The writer has recently received from Mr. J. G. Myers, Bussey Institution, Harvard University, a small collection of lace bugs from Cuba. This collection contains eight species, one of which is undescribed.

**Monanthia monotropidia** (Stål)

Many specimens, Soledad, Feb. 13 (nymphs), March 6 and March 28 1925, (adults and nymphs) on *Cordia Gerascanthus* L. This is one of the most common tingids in the West Indies and Central America.

**Teleonemia scrupulosa** Stål

One example, Mina Carlota, Trinidad Mts., March 21, 1925, on *Latana camara*.

**Teleonemia sacchari** (Fabr)

Two specimens, Mina Carlota, Trinidad Mts., March 21 and 23, 1925, on *Latana camara*.

**Acanthocheila sigillata** Drake & Bruner.

Female, Soledad, Feb. 13, 1925. This is the second record of this species in Cuba. The types were taken on *Pisonia aculeata* in Cuba.

**Leptodictya bambusae** Drake

Many specimens, Soledad, Feb. 13 and 28, 1925. This is the most common species of the genus in the West Indies. It

feeds on bamboo, but a series of specimens (nymphs and adults) from Mexico were taken on sugar cane.

### **Corythucha gossypii** Fabr.

Several specimens, Guines, March 18, 1925, on *Ricinus communis*. This is a common insect throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central America and Florida. It breeds upon several different species of plants, cotton being one of the preferred hosts.

### **Corythucha spinosa** (Dugès)

Two specimens, Mina Carlota, Trinidad Mts., March 21, on *Latana camara*.

### **Leptopharsa myersi**, n. sp.

Head very short, black, largely concealed by the short hood; spines moderately long, whitish, the anterior pair porrect, the tips not touching; posterior pair and median spines directed forward touching the surface of the head. Antennæ moderately long, whitish, the tips of the fourth segments black; segment I a little stouter than II and about one and a half times as long; segment III nearly three times as long as IV; segment IV considerably longer than I and II taken together, clothed with a few long hairs. Rostral groove becoming quite wide on the meso- and metasternum, closed behind, the rostrum reaching to the middle of the metasternum. Bucculæ broad, closed in front. Body beneath black, the rostrum and rostral laminae whitish. Pronotum black, shining, narrowed anteriorly, unicarinate, coarsely pitted, strongly swollen, nearly semi-globose; carinae whitish, each composed of a single row of very minute cells; paranota narrow, carinae-like, whitish, gradually becoming slightly wider anteriorly, three or four distinct cells on each side in front; triangular portion not tumid behind, distinctly notched at the apex, the apex and posterior margin whitish. Hood

moderately large, transverse, covering a large portion of the very short head, whitish, the areolæ very small.

Elytra moderately broad, broadly rounded at the tips, pale testaceous, with broad fuscous band in front of the middle of costal area, most of the nervures of subcostal, discoidal and sutural areas (except apex) fuscous, the areolæ transparent; broadest at the transverse fascia; costal area broad, triseriate, the areolæ moderately large. Discoidal area elevated (with sutural area), short, not reaching the middle of the elytra, testaceous at the base and apex, the areolæ semi-opaque; subcostal area broad, composed of five rows of areolæ at its widest part, the areolæ small, subequal in size to those of discoidal area; sutural area with one very large cell near its apex.

Length, 2.45 mm.; width, 1.3 mm.

*Holotype*, female, Mina Carlota, Trinidad Mts., March 24, 1925, in writer's collection. *L. unicarinata* Champ., and *L. myersi* are very much unlike the type of the genus of *Leptopharsa*. The characters of the pronotum and the color of the elytra and paranota readily separate these species.

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## THE SYNONYMY OF *ACTINA VIRIDIS* (SAY).

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For some time it has been evident that the old species, *Beris viridis* Say, was being subjected to rather reckless treatment. The description by Say is good, and the character "scutel with four yellow spines" has always readily separated it from the other species formerly referred to *Beris*. In 1848 Walker described *Beris quadridentata*. As the name indicates it would apply only to the male, having four yellow spines on the scutellum and not to the female with six spines. *B. quadridentata* was placed in the synonymy under *B. viridis* Say by Osten Sacken (Catl. p. 44, 1878).

Dr. G. Enderlein in 1920 (Mitt. Zool. Mus., Berlin, 10:209),